

The case endings for the masculine are the same as those of **colōn-us**,
those of the feminine the same as those of **puell-a**,
those of the neuter the same as **bell-um**.

Agreement of adjectives

Adjectives always *agree with* the nouns they describe, i.e. they have the same case and gender, e.g. **puella bona, puer laetus, puellam fessam, puerum irātum, bona cēna, bellum longum**.

The complement after the verb **est** always agrees with the subject, e.g. **puella laeta est. puer fessus est.**

Exercise 3.4

Correct the following Latin sentences

- 1 filia fessus est.
- 2 filius laeta est.
- 3 cēna nōn parātus est.
- 4 puer irāta est.
- 5 fābula nōn longus est.

Exercise 3.5

Complete the following sentences by giving the correct Latin for the English word in brackets, and translate. For instance:

Quīntus ad terram (falls); Flaccus (anxious) est. cadit; ānxius

Quintus falls to the ground; Flaccus is anxious.

- 1 Scintilla (a story) nārrat; filia (happy) est.
- 2 Flaccus filium (praises); Quīntus (happy) est.
- 3 puer (the farmer) vocat; colōnus (the boy) nōn audit.
- 4 puella Scintillam (sees); Scintilla (angry) est.
- 5 Quīntus diū (is working); puer (tired) est.

Chapter 4

Singular and plural

Verbs, nouns and adjectives have different sets of endings for *singular* (one person/thing) and *plural* (more than one).

MEMENTO: If the verb ends **-t**, it is singular; if it ends **-nt**, it is plural.

As examples of verbs of each conjugation, we use:

1st conjugation	parat	he/she prepares
2nd conjugation	monet	he/she warns, advises
3rd conjugation	regit	he/she rules
4th conjugation	audit	he/she hears